Admit Massacre o Foreigners in Pekin.

DEFENCE WAS HEROIC

Fought Until Ammunition Was Exhausted at Daylight.

TUAN RALLIED THE BOXERS.

Defeated Prince Ching's Troops, Who Tried in Vain to Save the Envoys.

TORTURED THE VICTIMS.

Stories That Those Found Alive Were Roasted in the Ruins.

Only the Bare Announcement That the Legation Walls Were Battered Down and All Foreigners Killed is Made in the Official Chinese Statement From the Governor of Shantung Province-Some Conflict in Other Detailed Reports - Attack With Artillery Began on the Afternoon of July 6 After the Brave Guards of the Legations Had Repulsed Several Boxer Attacks and Had Milled Several Hundred Chinese in Desperate Night Sorties-Attacks Were Kept Up All Night and at 5 o'Clock in the Morning the Foreigners' Ammunition Was Chinese Artillery Fire, but Those Who Were Still Alive Met Death Stubbornly -Vala Attempt Had Been Made to Cut Their Way Out and Save the Women and Children-Report That Latter Were Shot by Their Friends to Save Them From a Worse Fate at the Hands of the Bexere.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

SHANGHAI, July 15 .- An official telegram that was received to-night from the Governor of Shantung states that a breach in the defences of the Pekin legations was made by the guns of the Chinese assailants and that after a gallant defence, during which the ammunition was exhausted, all the foreigners were killed

LONDON, July 15.-If the information transmitted by the Governor of Shantung to Director of Railways and Telegraphs Sheng, and communicated by him to the foreign Consuls in Shanghai to-day be true, all doubt regarding the fate of the foreigners in Pekin has been dissipated, and the appalling dread which has so long hung over the nations must give place to a realization of the hideous tragedy that has taken place.

Despatches were received by the Consuls on Friday and Saturday giving information as to the situation in the capital. The first despatch, which was delivered on Friday, said that a messenger from Pekin had arrived at Chinan-fu on July 11. He reported that two legations and the Catholic Cathedral had not been taken. Gen. Tung Fuh Siang had lost five officers and very many men and feared to approach too near the legations. It was added that the foreign guards had made a night attack on their besiegers, killing over two hundred of Gen. Tung Fuh Siang's men.

A second despatch that was sent later on Friday reported the arrival of another messenger from Pekin. He stated that mutinous soldiers and Boxers made a combined attack on the British legation, but after a long fight were held in check. They then brought cannon, refusing to obey the Imperial orders. The Governor of Shantung added that he feared that the legations and Government were involved in a common danger.

Athird despatch, received on Saturday, reported the arrival of another messenger with Pekin advices up to July 8. These were to the effect that a breach had been made in the legation walls by the Boxers and Tung Fuh Siang's cannon. The legation was assaulted and carried with heavy loss. The ammunition of the foreigners was exhausted. A massacre followed, and not a foreigner was left alive.

These despatches apparently contain all the details that are reliably known; and the narratives which appear in the sensaand Imperial troops gradually increased | blank. in numbers and massed themselves around

the streets, inflicting severe punishment on the ruins. them. These sorties often took place at night. So great was the courage and energy of the little force that they gradually compelled the Chinese to retreat from the immediate vicinity of the legation.

These reverses were having a disheartening effect and there began to be signs of disaffection among the Chinese. There were frequent desertions to the troops of Prince Ching, who was endeavoring to cooperate with the besieged foreigners.

Ultimately Prince Tuan decided to make an organized night attack, having secured a plentiful supply of ammunition for his heavy guns. A conference of the Chinese leaders was held and a regular plan of attack was agreed upon. Three powerful columns, with strong reserves, at 6 P. M., July 6, opened fire with artillery upon the legation where the allies were concentrated. For two hours the walls of the buildings were battered with shot and shell and huge breaches were made.

Then a general advance was ordered and the Chinese Infantry, constantly firing volleys, moved toward the gaps in the walls.

FIRST ATTACK REPULSED

The fire of the defenders, however, was so accurate and steady that the soldiers and Boxers broke and fled in the wildest confusion, leaving large numbers of dead and wounded behind them.

They were not rallied until they were out of rifle range. Then Prince Tuan, by making a desperate appeal, induced them to stand and return to the attack.

PRINCE CHING INTERPERES AND IS DE-PRATED.

Their artillery fire was resumed and a second attack attempted, but before the attackers could accomplish their object they were met by Prince Ching and Gen. Wang Weng Shao with their troops, who were going to aid the foreigners. A desperate battle ensued between the Chinese and Manchus. Unfortunately, many of Prince Ching's troops deserted to Prince

Prince Ching fell, and it was supposed at the time that he was killed, but a search for his body the next morning was not successful, and it is now believed that he was only wounded and was carried off Weng Shao, although 70 years old, valiantly led his troops in person. He was killed, and his force, being completely outnumbered, was routed.

REPEATED ATTACKS DURING THE NIGHT. Throughout the night repeated attacks were made on the legation, but they were invariably repulsed with heavy losses. About 5 A. M. the allies had practically defeated the besiegers, who were wavering and gradually withdrawing, when Gen. Tung Fuh Siang arrived from the vicinity of Tien-Tsin with a large force of Kansu

By this time the walls of the legation had been battered down and most of the buildings were in ruins from the Chinese artillery fire. Many of the allies had fallen at their posts and the remaining small band who were still alive took refuge in the wrecked buildings, which they hastily endeavored to fortify. Upon them the fire of

the Chinese artillery was now directed. Toward sunrise it was evident that the ammunition of the allies was running out, and at 7 o'clock, as the advances of the Chinese failed to draw a response, it was clear that it was at last completely ex-

MET DEATH STUBBORNLY AT DAYLIGHT.

A rush was determined upon. Thus, standing together as the sun rose, the remaining band met stubbornly. There was a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, in which Chinese lost heavily, but as one man fell others advanced and finally, overcome by overwhelming odds, every one of the Europeans remaining was put to the sword in the most atrocious manner.

STORIES OF TORTUBE.

Another of these unauthenticated accounts differs somewhat from the foregoing and ascribes the details to Sheng, who, the correspondent says, "with every appearance of deep emotion," informed the Consuls that on or about June 30, western reckoning, all the foreigners were annihilated. The correspondent adds that the Ministers and legation guards, who, with the women and children were maddened by hunger, having had no food for many days, resolved on a sortie on the night of June 30. The attack was not expected by Gen. Tung Fuh Slang, whose soldiers were holding the legation gates, and two hundred Chinese were slain by the foreign guards.

Gen. Tung Fuh Siang's troops and the Boxers then endeavored to capture the legation by assault, but met with desperate resistance and withdrew. Gen. Tung

The Saratoga Limited.

tional newspapers here are only given Fuh Siang, enraged by the resistance, and on their authority. One of these then had heavy guns placed in position op-

The fire was not stopped until the legathe British Legation, camping in the streets | tion buildings were demolished and on fire. and places that had been laid waste by the All the foreigners who were not killed by Boxers. Daily sorties were made by the the guns or Gen. Tung Fuh Siang's troops defenders, who met the Chinese in and the Boxers were roasted to death in It Hung Chang says that the Empress

> PRINCE CHING HAD AIDED THEM. Prince Tuan had ordered that the legation be surrounded and all food supplies cut hunger and thirst." off, believing that the Ministers, to save their lives and those of the women and children, would unconditionally surrender, and thus enable him to open negotiations with the Powers regarding the demolition of the Taku forts. He was not able to understand how the foreigners were able to hold out so long, and setting watch he discovered that Prince Ching was secretly supplying them with food and ammunition. Through Gen. Tung Fuh Siang he ordered the soldiers and Boxers to fire on Prince Ching's Manchu troops and the latter were driven off with

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

After interpolating some unimportant matter the account adds that the foreigners made a sortie early in the morning of July 1, hoping to cut their way through. All the foreigners took part in it.

The women and children were in the centre of a hollow square formed by the troops, who were led by their officers and the other foreigners in civilian dress, who were armed with revolvers.

Many of the Boxers were killed because they did not expect an attack and most of them were sleeping. The Boxers became like wild beasts when they realized that the foreigners were attacking them. They fought furiously, but fired wildly, shooting many of their own comrades in the darkness.

Gen. Tung Fuh Siang ordered heavy guns turned on the foreigners and ordered other guns turned on the walls where they were weakest, near the gates, so that they might be breached and the Boxers could attack from the rear.

DESPERATE ACT TO PREVENT TORTURE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN?

The foreigners also went mad and killed all their women and children, shooting them with their revolvers instead of firing on the

When the heavy guns were loaded they were all fired simultaneously and the foreigners were swept away like as being cut down. The Boxers Many foreigners when the heavy guns were fired went back into the buildings, hoping to escape.

The Boxers pursued them and were still the buildings when the guns were brought nearer and the buildings were destroyed and burned. The foreigners who had sought refuge there and their pursuers were all burned together.

BOXERS LIKE DEMONS.

The Boxers were like demons. When there were no more foreigners to kill they fell upon the dead bodies in the courtyard and mutilated them. They cut off the heads some and carried them through the streets on the rifles, shouting flercely.

MASSACRE OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

They then attacked the native Christian quarters and massacred all who would not join them. They outraged women and knocked out the brains of children with the butts of their rifles. The streets of the Tartar city were everywhere streaming

Part of the foregoing story is ascribed to courier who brought the despatch to Sheng, though it is asserted that the latter communicated the details verbally to the

There is apparently much indignation Shanghai at the duplicity of Gov. Shih Kai and Sheng the manner in which they dealt with correspondent declares that the was in their possession on July 9, since when they concealed it to minimize the chances of the Powers seeking vengeance on the impulse of the moand to make for Pekin. The correspondent that Sheng, knowing as he must done, that all the foreigners were dead, actually proposed to Mr. Goodnow, the American Consul, that he cable to his Government a proposal on the part of the Chinese Government to deliver Tsin in exchange for the Powers agreeing to suspend operations north of Pekin, and that the Chinese Minisisters should come to Shanghai to negotiate

A REMARKABLE DESPATCH.

Notwithstanding the apparent certainty that the massacre was carried out, the following remarkable despatch was sent by telegraph from Canton on Saturday last:

"Many false and hysterical rumors

circulating here, and in Hong Kong and Shanghai about the Boxers Westcott Express will check your baggage from residence to destination. Branch offices in New York and Brooklyn connected by telephone.—Ade,

and elsewhere. These reports should stories bearing date of Shanghai, posite the defending force and ordered his all be dispassionately weighed. This July 15, says that after June 25 the Boxers men to open fire on the Europeans point much is certain: Li Hung Chang has given positive assurance again to-day that only a few of the legations in have been destroyed, and all the Ministers, except Baron that von Ketteler, are absolutely safe.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1900. - COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

on an official telegram was received to-day and Emperor, Prince Ching and Yung from Shanghai which says: Lu are surely safeguarding the foreigners else they would be dead before this of

SPREAD OF THE ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING. There is further trustworthy evidence of the rapid spread of the anti-foreign revolt in the Empire. Putting aside certain alarmist reports the following despatch to the

Times from Shanghai is significant: "The tension and spirit of unrest in the Provinces created by the position of affairs in the North show signs of increasing. Yesterday brought a report of an anti-Christian outbreak at Heng-Chau, in Hunan, in which several Italian priests were murdered. The Governors of Kwangsi, Hunan and Shansi, the last of whom is the notorious Yuh Sien, refuse to conform to the policy of the southern Viceroys."

The Standard's correspondent reports that the Catholic mission at Sian-Yang, in Hupeh, was destroyed on July 10. The chapel at Nanyan-Fu, in Hunan, has also been destroyed. A party of twenty Christians have been plundered by rebels near Nanyan-Fu while seeking a place of safety. There are many details of the fighting

at Tien-Tsin, but the accounts are all prior to that sent by Admiral Seymour on July 11. The advantage on the whole seems to have been with the Chinese owing to their superior artillery, but the needed reënforcements were rapidly arriving, though heavy artillery is still badly wanted.

Admiral Seymour with his staff and the crew of the Centurion left Tien-Tsin on July 11 after suffering 88 casualties in a force of 392 men.

FOREIGNERS WHO WERE IN PEKIN. Partial List of the Persons at the Legations,

The following persons are believed to have been in the United States legation at Pekin, beside Minister Conger; Mrs. Conger, Miss Laura Conger, Miss Mary Pierce, Mr. Conger's neice, and Mrs. M. S. Woodward and Miss Ione Woodward of Chicago, who were guests of the Congers. A despatch from Lieut. Key, who was an attaché of the legations at Pekin and Yokohama, was received recently, saying that Miss Mary Condit Smith of Washington was also a guest of the Congers at the

The following men composed Mr. Conger's Chesire, interpreter. There was a guard of seven officers and fifty-six men, by Capt. John D. Oregon for that duty. Capt. Newton Hall of the Marine Corps was also at the legation, as was Assistant Surgeon Thomas M. Lippitt. Mr. Squires is said to have had four children with him, and it is understood at the State Department that there were four other hildren at the legation.

Capt. Myers was born in Georgia and joined the Marine Corps in November, 1887. Th verses which Capt. Joseph Coghlan of Admiral Dewey's victorious fleet sang at the Union League Club in this city, called "Hoch Der Kaiser," have been attributed to Capt. Capt. Hall was a graduate of the United States Naval Academy in the class of 1895. He was detailed for duty in China rom the naval station at Cavité. Lippitt was from Berryville, Va. He was annointed an assistant surgeon in the nave in 1898 and was assigned to the hospital ship Solace. He was attached to the Oregon when he went with the Asiatic squadron

At the British Legation were Sir Claude Mac donald, the Minister, with a staff of seven, Lady Macdonald and her daughters and Besides Baron von Ketteler, who was murdered in the middle of June there were at the German Legation six attachés a guard of thirty-five men and two officer The French Legation was occupied by the Minister, M. S. Pinchon, a staff of six, s guard of seventy-one men and four officers The Russian Minister, Michael de Giers, had six attachés and a guard of seventy-one men and four officers. The Italian Minister, Marquis Salvago Raggi, had two attachés and a guard of thirty-nine men with three officer Austria was represented by her Minister, Baron Czikann von Vahiborn, with two attaches and a guard of thirty men and three

Japan had one of the largest legations. Baro Nishii was the Minister. He had nine attaches and a guard of twenty-four men with two officers. Belgium had aCharge d'affaires, M. E. Carier de Marchienne and two attachés. Spain had Minister, Senor B. J. Cologan. The Dutch Minster was M. F. M. Knobel and the Portugues Minister was F. H. Galhardon. The latter had

Nearly all the Ministers had their wives and families with them. The Baroness von Ketteler, wife of the German Minister, was Miss Maud Ledyard, daughter of Henry D. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad and sister of Lewis Cass Ledyard, commodore

of the New York Yacht Club. Robert Hart, at the head of the Imperia Custome Department, was assisted by a number of Englishmen and Americans. So far as is known there were about sixty

merican missionaries in Pekin. Thirty-six of them were women.

OREGON HAS PASSED CHEFOO. Her Way to the Japanese Naval Station at Kure to Undergo Repairs.

WASHINGTON, July 15 .- The Secretary the Navy received the following telegram to "SHANGHAL July 15 .- Rodgers sends word Oregon passed Chefoo 12th, Nashville con-

voying. BOWMAN."

voying. Bowman."
This measage, sent by Commander Bowman of the gunboat Castine, now at Shanghai undergoing repairs, means that the gunboat Nashville, Commander Raymond Rodgers, was accompanying the Oregon to the Japanese naval station at Kure, where the big battleship will be docked and repaired. She was probably unable to make much speed, and may therefore not be expected to cover the soo miles between Chefoo and Kure in less than five days—that is, she will probably reach Kure about Tuesday. the country through which the line passes. Pekin from the north is without foundation.

Dining car service on Pennsylvania Railroad.

wholesale massacreing in Pekin CHINESE MINISTER'S NEWS.

REPORTS THAT THE ATTACK WAS AGAINST IMPERIAL ORDERS.

Gen. Tung Fu Siang Said to Be Responsible -This News Came From Taotal Sheng and Was the Only Important News That Came to the Washington Departments Yesterday. WASHINGTON, July 15 .- At the Chinese lega-

"Pekin news of July 7 says Gen. Tung Fu Siang, in disobedience of Imperial orders, was about to use guns. Legations and Government

This despatch was sent probably to prepare the American people for the worst. It comes from Taotai Sheng, who is the Imperial Direct tor-General of Railways and Telegraphs. He i upposed to be in communication with Pekin by telegraph and couriers, but there is no posi tive knowledge that he is getting news from

the capital. Of course Sheng means that the guns were to be used on the legations, but his reference to the peril of the Government if this were done is not so clear. Presumably he means either hat Tung will attack the Government forces if any remain loyal, or that the attack on the legations by Imperial troops will bring the lovernment into war with the Powers.

While the State and the Navy Departments have some messages about the Chinese situaion, none of them is considered of sufficien importance to justify its publication. One of them came from Rear Admiral Remey at Taku thence it was sent by steamer to Chefoo to be telegraphed, and said that the Admiral had ordered the training ship Buffalo to proceed t Taku. The only importance attached to this pessage is that Admiral Remey makes no mention in it of Pekin news, and Secretary Long feels certain that had the Admiral heard any of the horrible stories which are being sent out from Shanghai about massacre and outrag in the Chinese capital he would have referred to them if they were entitled to the slightest credence.

Minister Wu Ting-fang called at the residence f Secretary Hay this morning to show him the despatch from Taotal Sheng. He had no other news and the Secretary had none to furnish in return. Neither expressed any hope that the eeling of most of the officials of the Government. In fact, Secretary Long appears to be the only member of the Administration of high standing who has not given up the foreigners as lost. The Secretary admits that he is pro seeding on the theory that no news is good news. All the officials say frankly that one man's opinion is as good as another's, as to the situation in Pekin particularly, in view of Consul-General Goodnow's advices of Friday that all Pekin messages later than June 27 were doubtful. The foreigners were still alive and holding out in the British legation when the meseage of that Pekin date was sent.

An official despatch received at the Japanese legation in Washington this evening confirms the statement made a few days ago that the allied forces have met a reverse, the Chinese army recapturing the areenal near Tien-Tsin, which had been taken by the international forces under Vice-Admiral Seymour. The telegram came from the Government at Tokio. It is dated Chefoo, July 7, and is as follows:

"Tien-Tain telegram of July 5 reports tha 10,000 Chinese army, with artillery, under Ma (a Chinese General) made appearance near Tien Tsin July 4, and the arsenal taken by allies a week ago was recaptured by them. Chinese city of Tien-Tsin fortified by Chinese soldiers. staff: Herbert O. Squires, Secretary; William | From north, report comes that Chinese forces Tien-Tain situation considered critical. Communication with Tongku (the railway terminus near Taku) is threatened. On dents left for Taku."

Another telegram, received without sender's name, but supposed to be forwarded by the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, reports that Sheng, Shanghai Taotai, received a telegram from Yuen Sia Kia, Governor of Shantung, stating the arrival of a courier at

"Two legations stand up to July 3 against at tacks of Chinese. Legation guards killed about two thousand Chinese soldiers and Boxers in sev eral engagements. If provisions and ammuni-Chinese troops and Boxers seem to be tired of

attacking them. In order that there may be no confusion here as to the dates of occurrences in China Sec retary Long to-day instructed Rear Admiral Remey to hereafter include in all his despatche the Taku dates. The State Department has suls in China. The despatch received by the Japanese legation to-day shows that there was great delay in its transmission, it having left Chefoo July 7 and Tokio on July 9. For greatly delayed.

Admiral Remey's action in ordering the raining ship Buffalo to Taku will give him 400 nore men for his ship. The Buffalo has that number of landsmen on board and the vessel which was making a practice cruise in Euro pean waters, was recently ordered to proceed tions to go to the Philippines or China. Many of the ships in the Philippines are short handed out Admiral Remey evidently decided that the exigencies of the situation at Taku required that the vessels there receive the Buffalo's contingent. The Buffalo is on her way to Sing apore, her last port of call having been Malta.

HOPE FOR MISSIONARIES GONE. Christian Alliance to Hold a Memorial Service

A memorial service for all of the missionaries killed in China is announced for next Sunday evening at the Christian and Missionary Alliance Tabernacie. H. S. Bell, the agent, said yesterday that all hope for the Alliance misnaries in Pekin and beyond had been aban loned. How many of the missionaries were in the city none could tell, but forty in all had not been heard from. Many of these were far beyond Pekin and had no way of getting out exept through Pekin.

Mr. Bell said that he would cable money to the Alliance missionaries safe in the coast owns as soon as he could locate their agent, J. W. Johnson. He was supposed to be in Tien Tain, Mr. Bell said, but not a word had been heard from him and his name had not been

mentioned in the despatches.

The Methodist Missionary Society has cabled to its missionaries at Chefoo to apply for funds to the Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in that city, as the Methodist society has no treasurer of its own there. Hong Kong-Canton Telegraph Line Inter-

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HONG KONG, July 15 .- The telegraph line to Canton has been interrupted since yesterday.

False Report About a Russian Force. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. St. PETERSBURG, July 15 .- It is semi-officially stated that the recent report from Shanghai that 30,000 Russian troops were marching on

DEMAND BY CHINA.

Calls for Evacuation of Tien-Tein and Take in a Week-Russian Reply.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, July 15 .- It is reported from Chefoe that the Chinese Commander-in-Chief has sent a message to Gen. Stoessel, the Rus sian commander, demanding that he evacuate Tien-Tsin and Taku in a week. Gen Stoessel replied that he was not empowered to negotiate with rebels.

AN APPEAL TO M'KINLEY.

Americans in Shanghal Call for Decided an Prompt Action.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. SHANGHAI, July 13.-The American com munity here held a public meeting to-day, at which they characterized their Government's

policy as humiliating. It was decided to telegraph to President McKinley and other high authorities of the United States a strongly worded appeal declaring the urgency of the situation and the paralyzing effect of the present crisis on commerce, and calling for decided and prompt action by the United States. It was resolved to telegraph to every leading city in America.

ALLIES LOSE 150 AT TIEN-TSIN.

Admiral Seymour Reports Repulse of a De termined Attack by Boxers on July 11. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN.

Monpon, July 18 .- The admiralty has received the following despatches from Admiral Seymour, who commands the British naval force in China: "TIEN-TSIN, July 9, via Chefoo, July 11 .- The

enemy's position southwest of the settlement was attacked at 4 A. M. to-day. The Japanese troops by a flank movement drove the enemy out, capturing four guns. The cavalry pursued the Chinese, completing their rou and killing large numbers of soldiers and

"An allied force shelled and afterward occupied the western arsenal. Two guns were captured and the arsenal was burned, we being unable to hold it. The enemy lost 850 killed The casualties of the allies were small. The details have not yet been received." "TIEN-TSIN, July 12, via Chefoo, July 13 .-

On July 11, at 3 A. M., the Chinese made a deter mined attack in great force on the railway station at Tien-Tsin. They were finally driver off at about 6 A. M., but the allies lost 150 killed and wounded. The Chinese loss is unknown but it is believed to have been very heavy. "At noon the forts were bombarded for ar hour by British and French guns. A fort and

a pagoda used as a signal tower were demol "The forces have been increased by the arrival of 1,500 Americans."

CONSULS WARN THESE GOVERNORS. Action on the Reported Desertion of Shansi

and Honan Officials to the Boxers. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. SHANGHAL July 14.—It is stated in official quarters that the Governors of Shanal and Honan have joined the anti-foreign movement The Consuls have telegraphed to them, request ing them to continue to protect foreigners in their Provinces and saying that if they do not do so they will be answerable under treaty obli-

Washington Officials Hope That American WASHINGTON, July 15 .- The Administration is somewhat concerned over the reports from San Francisco and Denver of the possi bility of anti-Chinese outbreaks in those cities The officials here express the hope that the good sense and desire to observe the law of American citizens will serve to prevent any

attacks on the Chinese. Gov. Gage of California is evidently much exercised over the danger of anti-Chines by communications received from him by persons here. So far, however, he has not communicated directly with the Government which feels that it need not take any steps to prevent the violation of the treaty obligations with China until it has been asked officially

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The report of a probable uprising in California against the Chinese is rubbish. Most of the Chinese in California are right here in Ban Francisco. They are good-naturedly termed "Boxers," and the feeling is so cordial toward them that they have been invited to take a prominent part in the great Native Sone' parade on Bept. 8, the semicentennial of the admission of California to Statehood.

HAD HOPES OF CONGER'S SAFETY. John Barrett Once Talked With Him Abou

What Might Happen in an Uprising. A number of people who are relatives or friends of missionaries in north China called at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday on Mr. John Barrett, former Minister to Siam, and asked his assistance and advice in connection with anything that could be done directly, or through the Department of State, for the relies or rescue of those at Pekin and in the neighporhood. Mr. Barrett assured them that the President and Secretary of State had done and were doing all that was possible and then surprised them by stating that he still had strong nopes that the Envoys at Pekin were yet alive

n explaining this he said: "My hopes are based on several grounds First, it is possible that the Ministers are alive, in prison, or held as hostages pending a settle ment between the foreign world and the mot which appears to be in control. I remember the last time I was in Pekin on a visit to Minister Conger: in reply to my question of what would become of them all in the event of a sudden uprising-a point that is always uppermost conversation there-he said in effect do not think they would kill us outright They might hold us as hostages, or for a ransom, or throw us into prison, as they did some of the Envoys in former days We might suffer awful indignities, especially the women, but I do not think we would be murdered. The Chinese here have just enough knowledge of the outer world to fear its

"Second-Prince Tuan and his associates even though brutal and anti-foreign, are bright they did not prevent the massacre of the Minissystem to direct their armed forces and to place artillery, they should have had enough control to protect the lives of the Envoys in event of surrender or capture. Prince Tuan's supreme ambition is to have his son Emperor; he would recognize the futility of his plans if he killed the foreign representatives. illed the foreign representatives.
"Third—The fact that no accurate, respon

"Third—The fact that no accurate, responsible reports of massacre, and only the most exaggerated stories have come through, gives a gleam of hope. Imagination may be responsible for the latter, while responsible messengers may have been killed, imprisoned or delayed. The failure of the southern Chinese officials to getsatisfactory information may be due to the disregard of them by those in control at Pekin. Then, the whole situation has been characterized by wild and unreliable rumors from the very first. Let us not give up hope until the news of the Minister's death is confirmed beyond question—even though this be hoping against hope."

New Line to Providence, commencing Tues., July 17:

MORE TROOPS FROM MANILA.

THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT AND A BATTERY START FOR CHINA.

Four Siege Guns, a Million Rife Cartridges, Three Months' Provisions and Winter Uniforms Taken-Rebels North of Manila Re-

ject Amnesty Offer-Minor Engagements. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MANILA, July 15 .- The transports Flintshire, Indiana and Wyefield start for China to-day. They will carry the Fourteenth Regiment and a battery of the Fifth Artillery to Taku. The calm weather which has prevailed for the past few days greatly facilitated the embarkation of

the troops, guns and supplies. This is the best equipped expedition that has left the Philippines. It carries three months provisions, winter clothing for 5,000 men, a million rifle cartridges and four siege guns, under command of Ordnance Captain Crozier.

A very large number of the troops here are anxious for service in China. Headquarters is swamped with applications from officers and

In addition to doctors and chaplains the hospital ship Relief has been ordered to China.

The American authorities recently permitted an insurgent officer to visit Gen. MacArthur to deliver to him letters for the wife of Capt. Charles D. Roberts of the Thirty-fifth Infantry. who was captured last May by the Filipinos. When the messenger returned to the insurgent lines Capt. Roberts was released on parole. He is now at Balinag en route to Manila. No deails of his release have been received.

Gen. Pio dei Pilar, who was recently release on paro'e after taking the oath of allegiance to he American Government, has been travelling in the province of Nueva Eolja, north of Manile. advising the Filipinos in arms to accept the amnesty offered by the authorities. He returned to Manila to-night and reports that he practically had no success in his attempts to induce the rebels to lay down their arms. He had numerous adventures during his travels. As he approached the town of Gapang at sunset one evening the insurgents fired a volley, killing the ompanion who was travelling with him. Subsequently Gen. Del Pilar was recognized by the insurgents, who gave him a captured American horse, together with a cavalry equipment. He

vas, however, advised to return to Manila. The operations of the military during the past week were unimportant. There were several engagements of minor importance. Major Steever is actively engaged in pursuing Tiniv's

Capt. Newbill reports that he has found two men who witnessed the killing of Venoille, one of the men who was captured at the time the disaster occurred to the landing party from the gunboat Yorktown. These witness clare that Venoille was buried alive by his cap

SECRETARY LONG IS OPTIMISTIC.

He Does Not Yet Believe That the Ministers in Pekin Have Been Massacred. WASHINGTON, July 15 .- Secretary Long had this to say to-night concerning the situation

in Pekin: simistic? The simple fact is that we do not know the situation. We can speculate about it, but it is only speculation. But this is true: it, but it is only speculation. But this is true:

"First—There is no evidence at all yet of the
massacre of our Minister. On the other hand,
the very fact that the German Minister was
killed and that his death became known in
due season tends to show that if the American
or any other Minister had met a similar fate
that fact would also be known by this time.

"Second—If it had occurred, it would probably have reached Remey or some of our Conauls and been reported. Yet they send repeated
messages and give no such fact. When a great

suis and been reported. Yet they send repeated messages and give no such fact. When a great event happens it is known, when nothing happens there is nothing said.

"Third—There is an evident inclination somewhere to send horrible rumors, all of which are quickly shown to be false.

"Fourth—The unlikelihood of such barbarity and such shortsightedness. And yet people cannot help looking at the situation in the light of these rumors and not in the light of the absence of any evidence of the murder of our legation. Of course, that may come. All I say is that at present there is indeed reason to fear, as you fear, and reason to hope, as I hope, but there is no reason to believe. We don't know. That is all there is of it, except the suspense, which is terrible, and the need of every preparation; which we are making."

PRAYERS FOR THE CONGER PAMILY.

Judge Hanna Says There Is No Concerted Ac BOSTON, Mass., July 15.-THE SUN'S de spatch from Chicago that Christian Scientist were uniting infan effort to shape destinies in

object attracted interest here. Judge S. J. Hanna, first reader for the "Mother

Judge S. J. Hanna, first reader for the "Mother Church" of Boston, Christian Scientiste, was seen at his home by a reporter and asked if it is true that Christian Scientists throughout the world are directing their mental forces toward Pekin with the expectation of saving the besieged foreigners there.

Judge Hanna replied that he had heard nothing of the movement till he had seen the article in the paper, and, therefore, judged that it must be a local matter confined to Chicago, and most probably limited to individual friends of the Conger family.

"Were it an action of the Church as a whole," he continued, "we of the Mother Church' (and I as the first reader of that church) would assuredly know all about it. Of course, it is a natural and a fitting thing to pray for friends in peril, and this action you speak of is prayer from the Christian Scientists' standpoint. We all want everything possible done for the relief of the situation at Pekin, and approve of the prayers of the Christian world to that end, but as for any concerted action among the Christian Scientists, I have heard nothing of it except in the newspapers."

PROF. C. D. TENNEY SAFE.

President of the University at Tien-Trin and His Family Are on Their Way Hor SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 15 .- The Rev. Mr. and

Mrs. D. Tenney of this city, whose son, Prof. Tenney, was shut up in Tien-Tsin, received a cable message to-day stating that he was safe and was on his way home with his was safe and was on his way home with his family. Mr. Tenney is President of the Imperial University at Tien-Tsin and is recognised as one of the best educators in the Chinese Empire. He lived there for eighteen years, during the first fourteen of which he was instructor in the Vicercy's palace at Tien-Tsin and had charge of the education of Li Hung Chang's children in the palace. He also taught many notables and was brought in touch with some of the leading men in the kingdom.

Under date of May 30 the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tenney received a letter from their son in which he said he could see serious trouble ahead, and that an uprising of Boxers was expected at any time. About a week later his wife wrote stating that the trouble had begun and that the professors and students of the university

stating that the trouble had bookin and that the professors and students of the university were under arms and expected an attack at any time. The university, which is a large brick structure, is located about a mile and a half from the foreign quarter, and still further

Expects to Get There in August and Find the

Insurrection Quelled.

Gaston Kahn, the French Consul-General at Pekin, who has not been in China for nearly a year, arrived yesterday aboard the French line steamship La Bretagne from Havre. He went to the Murray Hill Hotel, where he will stay for a few days. He will then go to Vancouver and sail thence for Shanghai. He said that his Government had ordered him to "proceed with all possible despatch to Pekin." He thought it not unlikely that the trouble in China might have been caused by the decision of the nations to take large strike of Chinese territory. He expects to be in Pekin in August. By that time, the thinks, the Powers will have quelled the inne thinks, the Powers will have quelled the in-surrection. He declined to express any opinion